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Asian Region Conference for Korea Reunion Held in Damascus

(See related stories on page 2)

A solidarity conference of the Asian region supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Damascus on Sep. 19 and 20 with a large attendance, according to a KCNA report on Oct. 28.

The conference was attended by Mohamed Ali El Halabi, Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic; Sami Atari, Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Director of its Commando Department; Souheyl Sakarieh, Director of National Students and Public Organisations; Abdulla Al Ahmad, Member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Chairman of the Syria Arab-Korea Friendship Association; Faizh Al Nouri, Member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and other ministers; leading personnel of the Syrian party and government, public organisations, heads of branch organisations of the Syria Arab-Korea Friendship Association and more than 300 observers.

Also attending the conference were a delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People headed by Han Ik Su; a Syrian delegation headed by Fawaz Sayag, Member, and Director of External Affairs Department, of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Chairman of the Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country; D.P. Maheshwari, Chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations; Mohammad Abbas, Vice-Chairman of the Malaysian National Trade Union Congress and Chairman of the Railway Workers' Union; Donis Chrishfinis, Member, and Director of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus; a delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus headed by Antonios Christodou Ibes, Member, and Deputy Secretary for International Affairs, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Abdul Gani Abdul Khalir, Director of the General Bureau of Petroleum and Metal of Democratic Yemen; a Palestinian delegation headed by Khalid Al-Fahum, President of the Palestine National Council; a Lebanese delegation headed by Parliamentarian and Lawyer Nazah Wakim; a delegation of the Lebanon Regional Committee of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by Asim Kansu, Vice-Chairman of the Lebanese National Front and Chairman of the Lebanon Regional Committee of the Arab Socialist Baath Party; Hosam Eldin Abul Hoson, Chief of "Kim Il Sung Bookstore" in Lebanon; Mujtaba Hussein Batti, Chairman of the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association; and a delegation of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions headed by Sulleiman Ali Ahmad, its Deputy General Secretary.

Then Mohamed Ali El Halabi, Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic, made a congratulatory speech at the conference.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung and a letter to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad were unanimously adopted amid loud applause of the attendants.

Fawaz Sayag made a report at the conference and messages to the conference were read out.

Speeches were made at the conference by representatives of various countries and struggle organisations in the Asian region and international organisations.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea and a resolution of the Solidarity Conference of the Asian Region Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

(See below)

RESOLUTION

Today in Korea there has been created a very grave situation to which the justice- and peace-loving Asian people can never remain on-lookers, due to the machinations of the United States and the south Korean puppets to perpetuate the division of the nation and provoke a new war.

The U.S. authorities are clamouring about the "troop withdrawal" outwardly, but actually are hastening in full swing the preparations for another aggressive war in Korea.

The Korean question is precisely the question directly related to the peace in Asia and one of the Asian questions to be solved urgently.

The attendants, insisting that the reunification of Korea should be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and with the proposal put forward by him in his report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, resolve as follows:

Firstly, we demand that the U.S. government desist at once from the reckless act of the reinforcement of armed forces in south Korea and withdraw all its aggressive armed forces at the earliest date from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and the "commitment" it had made.

The United States should not attempt to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea against the desire of the Korean people for reunification but refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean people so that the reunification of the country can be realized by the Koreans themselves, hand off Korea and seek the way for the peaceful solution of the reunification question of Korea through the talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States should also discontinue the act of backing the present south Korean authorities with the force of arms and instigating the latter to the "two Koreas" fabrication and new war provocations.

Secondly, we resolutely condemn south Korean authorities for their policy of depending on outside forces and perpetual division of the nation and new war provocations and strongly demand that they immediately stop the fascist suppression of the south Korean people fighting for the democratisation of society and peaceful reunification of the country and unconditionally release the arrested and imprisoned patriotic, democratic figures.

The south Korean authorities should stop the treacherous acts of dividing the country and the nation into two forever, hand in glove with the outside forces who are trying to fabricate "two Koreas", and confirm once again the three principles for national reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement and earnestly implement them.

Thirdly, we consider that the governments and peoples of the Asian countries, who are perceiving most keenly the sufferings the Korean people are undergoing due to the division of the country, must conduct more vigorously than anyone else the common struggle to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" machinations of the internal and external splittists and realize as soon as possible the reunification of Korea.

외세배격하고자주통일이룩하자
WIEDERVEREINIGUNG KOREAS OHNE FREMDEINMISCHUNG !

▼Photo shows the democratic people in West Germany and south Korean residents there staging a demonstration for Korean reunification in April, 1978.

At 33rd UNGA:

Many Delegates Support Korea Reunion

Many delegates, speaking at the 33rd Session of the UN General Assembly, denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and expressed firm support and solidarity for the Korean people's just cause of national reunification, according to a KCNA report from New York.

The Byelorussian foreign minister said:

Our delegation demands the implementation of the resolution of the UN General Assembly calling for providing a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in a democratic way without foreign interference by making foreign troops withdraw from south Korea.

The Mozambican delegate stressed in his speech that Mozambique fully supports the righteous struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

The Tanzanian foreign minister said:

In the Far East the Korean question remains unsettled.

The Korean people want the reunification of the country and the nation in a peaceful way free from the interference of foreign forces.

Tanzania will continue to extend support to this effort.

In his speech **the Equatorial Guinean delegate** expressed support to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Zambian foreign minister said:

Zambia continues to support the efforts for the reunification of Korea on the basis of the north-south joint statement. We hope that the desire of the Korean people for reunification will be immediately realized.

The Angolan foreign minister stated:

We manifest full support to the sustained efforts of the Korean people who are struggling to reunify their country peacefully without the interference of foreign forces.

The foreign minister of Democratic Yemen demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. He voiced wholehearted support to the just stand of the Government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Qatar delegate said in his speech that the Government of Qatar supported the efforts for a peaceful solution of the Korean question without outside interference.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Benin vehemently denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their violation of human rights and military provocations and strongly demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea.

The secretary for external relations of the General People's Committee of Libya condemned the U.S. imperialists for heightening tension in Korea and emphasized that the United States should withdraw its armed forces from south Korea to let the Korean people realise the reunification of their country independently. He expressed support to the stand of the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The deputy prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs stressed:

The DPRK's just cause of independently and peacefully solving the Korean question has enjoyed the active support of the world people.

President Kim Il Sung put forward just policies for solving this question independently and peacefully free from the interference of the outside forces.

The United States is obstinately pursuing the policy of aggression and split towards Korea, shamelessly violating the UN resolution.

We demand the United States withdraw all troops from south Korea, dismantle military bases, discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and renounce the "two Koreas" policy, disband the "UN Command" and replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The Algerian foreign minister said:

I express the fraternal solidarity of Algeria with the legitimate struggle of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea, a great country.

The foreign minister of Sao Tome and Principe said that the artificial and tragic division of Korea has caused apprehensions. The reunification of Korea should be realized peacefully without any outside interference in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, he declared with emphasis.

In his speech **the Ukrainian foreign minister** said:

It is time that the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference must be implemented.

A vice-minister of foreign affairs of Laos said:

We firmly support the efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and hold that for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea all U.S. troops must withdraw from south Korea unconditionally and promptly.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Rwanda said:

We resolutely support the efforts of the Government of the DPRK for the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and demand the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from south Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister said:

We know that 25 years have passed since the Korean War.

We reiterate the need to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and provide preconditions for the early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly on the Korean question.

The Malagasy foreign minister said:

The Korean people are forced to make sacrifices by the outdated policy of occupation.

We think the only way of settling the Korean question is to adhere to the principles laid down in the north-south joint statement issued in July 1972.

The Afghan minister of education said:

Our delegation cannot keep silence about the difficult question facing the divided Korean people and the aggravation of the tension in that part of the world.

Reaffirming its support to the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly calling for the peaceful reunification of Korea free from outside interference, our delegation considers that the dismantling of all military bases in south Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from there are a basic prerequisite to the reunification of Korea.

The Guyanese foreign minister said:

The Korean people want the reunification of the country but Korea still remains divided artificially.

Guyana always supports the stand of the Korean people on achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without interference of the outside forces.

The principles clarified in the July, 1972, north-south joint statement and the policies advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are principles and policies acceptable for the solution of the Korean question.

A vice-minister of foreign affairs of Syria said:

The situation remains tense in Korea. In this connection we declare once again that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from south Korea, the "UN Command" dissolved, the armistice agreement replaced by a peace agreement and a dialogue held between the north and south of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Pyongyang Urges S. Korean Puppets to Stop Criminal Anti-Communist Plot

— KCNA Statement —

The Korean Central News Agency has been authorized to state as follows:

According to reports, the south Korean puppet clique launched a wholesale anti-communist campaign after announcing in the name of the socalled "UN Command" on October 27 that a new "tunnel" had been discovered in the area southwest of Panmunjom on the 17th.

That day, the puppets brought this question even to the conference room of the Military Armistice Commission and slandered us, linking it with us, and drove their lackeys and subsidized mass media into a peak of anti-communist hysterics to sling mud at us.

The puppets' vile propaganda that we dug a tunnel in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line is an utterly groundless fabrication and a tricky drama.

If there was a tunnel near the advance base of U.S. troops at Panmunjom, it would be one dug by the U.S. imperialist aggressors or by the south Korean puppets for the realization of their design to invade the north; it cannot belong to anyone else.

It is a shameless act that can be done only by such wretches as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique engaged in plot-breeding to raise an anti-communist row by linking with us a tunnel which, in fact, was dug by themselves.

The Korean Central News Agency sharply denounces this malicious anti-communist intrigue of the south Korean puppets, regarding it as a treacherous crime intended to sow discord within the nation, obstruct the reunification of the country and create "two Koreas."

It is clear to everyone why the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fabricated again today the so-called "tunnel incident" which they had invented twice against us only to provoke a derision of the public.

This is nothing but a last-ditch efforts to mislead public opinion and deliver themselves from the desperate straits by faking up another shocking "incident" at a time when the falsity of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" had been dragged into the light of day without any success and our most reasonable policy for national reunification and our sincere efforts for its realization had won the unanimous sympathy and support of public opinion at home and abroad, landing them in a tighter fix.

In this the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seek the sinister aim to keep the influence of our policy of independent and peaceful reunification away from the south Korean people and the world people, justify their brutal violation of the human rights of the south Korean patriotic people and democratic figures, render the situation acute and create an atmosphere of strain so that they can carry out the forthcoming "election" to the puppet national assembly without a hitch at the point of the bayonet.

And it is a crafty ruse to apply the brake to the planned withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops occupying south Korea and get more weapons and military equipment from their master U.S. imperialists under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion."

But the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique can get nothing from such stratagem.

In the past, too, they had fabricated "tunnel incidents," a "sniping incident," "infiltration cases" and so on whenever they found themselves in a quandary to divert the attention of the people elsewhere. But, with no groundless fabrication and intrigue could they mislead public opinion or get rid of isolation and crisis.

Now the puppet clique are crying that the "third tunnel" was found and they have got "information" that there are several other tunnels.

This discloses their intention to continue fabricating "tunnel incidents," attaching serial numbers to them, if necessary, in the future, just as they suppressed the people by manufacturing "emergency decrees" up to No. 9 each time the crisis of their fascist rule became acute.

But, even if they rig up a hundred "tunnel incidents," they can no more provide them a "nest" for their survival than the "emergency decrees."

If the south Korean puppets cling tighter to intrigues, they will further self-expose their true colour as the traitors to the nation and heinous splittists.

The south Korean puppets had better frankly confess even now before the south Korean people that the socalled "tunnel incident" is a product of their fabulous plots.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should stop at once the criminal anti-communist row which is only harmful to peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification and tends to create misunderstanding and distrust between the north and south and increase tension.

If the south Korean puppet persist in such machinations in spite of our warnings, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

October 30, 1978.

Rodong Sinmun Raps Pentagon Document

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Oct. 29 denounced the continued reinforcement of the aggression forces by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea behind the curtain of "troop pullout."

The signed commentary says:

A recent document of the U.S. Defense Department disclosed that the U.S. administration would transfer again 19 "Phantom" fighter-bombers next year to the south Korean puppet clique to increase the latter's air force.

Other reports say that the U.S. imperialists plan to permanently deploy one "Phantom" squadron in south Korea early in November and have already set up a new "tactical fighter squadron" at the Taegu base.

Behind the facade of the "withdrawal" of the U.S. ground troops from south Korea about which it is quite loud-mouthed, the United States has worked out a plan for a wholesale reinforcement of its air forces in south Korea and is hastening its implementation.

In September the U.S. imperialists brought to the Osan Air Base, south Korea, alarm planes "E-3A" equipped with radar devices capable of locating ground and aerial objects on a much wider scale than the existing equipment.

Moreover, they regularly let "B-52" strategic bombers fly to south Korea for provocative exercises in preparation for the provocation of a new war against the Korean people.

At the same time, the U.S. is going to hand over a good many military planes to the south Korean puppet clique. It is a well known fact that it has worked out a plan for transferring great quantities of weapons to the puppet clique within four to five years, placing the supply of "new-type planes" and helicopters in the first place.

The madcap drive of the U.S. imperialists to reinforce the air forces of theirs and the puppet clique in south Korea suggests that they make a great point of an attacking operation from the air in their preparations for a new Korean war.

As well known, the United States drafted a war plan called "quick and hard strike strategy" with a loud cry for a "short war" against the northern half of the Republic. The feverish reinforcement of the air forces by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea is for carrying into effect this "strategy," which is aimed at a surprise attack on the northern half of the Republic from the air.

The commentary continues:

While reinforcing the air forces in south Korea, they are increasing the ground armored units and scheming to form a "mobile strike unit" with their three services in the Asia-Pacific region for its prompt mobilisation to the Korean front "in case of emergency."

This reveals their heinous war plan to perpetrate a mobile attacking operation against our country from the air, land and sea.

The hastened war preparations of the U.S. against the Korean people is designed to back their "two Koreas" policy with "strength," keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base and, with it as a stepping stone, go ahead with their plan to invade the northern half of the Republic and contain the revolutionary forces in Asia.

For all the U.S. trumpeting about "peace" in south Korea and Asia, facts drag into the open the bellicose nature of U.S. imperialism bent on massing aggression forces in this region and gratifying its aggressive desire with "strength" behind the "peace" screen.

If the U.S. imperialists seek to attain something by military adventures, it is a foolish dream. Military adventures will not bring them good results.

The United States should immediately give up its war moves and withdraw all its troops and weapons from south Korea without delay.

Fraser Com. Findings:

Pak Has Secret Bank Accounts in Switzerland; Kim Kidnapped by "KCIA"

(Details of panel report on page 3)

A U.S. congressional subcommittee, in its report issued on Nov. 1, concluded that the Kim Dae Jung abduction case on Aug. 8, 1973 was irrefutably committed by the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA)".

The subcommittee also reported that Pak Jung Hi has secret bank accounts in Switzerland under the name of Li Hu Rak, former "KCIA" director, and Li Hu Rak also has $2 million bank accounts in Japan.

These were contained in the final 447-page report on the "Koreagate" scandal, issued by the international organizations subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee, chaired by Rep. Donald Fraser (D-Minn.).

The report said four Japanese trading companies had paid $2.5 million in rebates to the Pak junta in connection with the subway construction project in Seoul.

The report referred to this as an example of Pak junta's collection of funds from south Korean, U.S. and Japanese corporations for the 1971 south Korean "presidential" election.

According to the report, $1 million out of the $2.5 million paid by the Japanese firms was transferred from the U.S. to the south Korean Exchange Bank's account in the Chase Manhattan Bank's Tokyo branch on Jan. 31, 1973. The money was then transferred to the accounts at the Tokyo branches of the First National City Bank, the Bank of America and the Mitsui Bank in the following two days. Whose accounts they were transferred into is still unknown, it said.

The subcommittee also reported that a number of "KCIA" agents now in the U.S. were staying either in Tokyo or in Seoul when Kim Dae Jung, a political rival of Pak Jung Hi, was abducted.

There was circumstantial evidence which substantiated the involvement by these "KCIA" agents in the kidnapping, the report said.

On the other hand, the report said, secret moneys of Pak Jung Hi collected by Li Hu Rak were placed in bank accounts in Switzerland, ostensibly for use by Pak Jung Hi. This was indicated by documents and statements made to the subcommittee. It stressed that the existence of the accounts was substantiated by bank records.

The report also mentioned moneys were kept in a safety in a cabinet behind Pak Jung Hi's desk in the Blue House.

According to the testimony by Li Tong Hun (one of Li Hu Rak's sons) to the subcommittee, the report said, the moneys in Switzerland were a "government fund" for the use of Pak Jung Hi. In addition, the report said, Li's son said that he maintained a $2 million account for Li Hu Rak in Japan.

The report also referred to the accused south Korean influence peddler Pak Tong Son. It said he was trying as late as last January to set up a deal to export from south Korea rockets, mortar shells, howitzer ammunition, recoilless rifles and a variety of other weapons supplied by the U.S.

And it said Tong Il Industries Company, a south Korean arms manufacturer, connected with the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's "Unification Church," also tried to export American M-16 military files as part of an apparent south Korean effort to become Asian arms exporter.

The report quoted an unnamed former south Korean official as saying Seoul's effort to develop nuclear weapons was unanimously approved in the early 1970s by a south Korean "weapons exploitation committee."

The report said, on the other hand, U.S. intelligence sources reported in 1971 that south Korean intelligence agents were giving money to former House Asian Subcommittee Chairman Cornelious E. Gallagher.

The subcommittee report also said that the Japanese government was "uncooperative" when congressional investigators visited Tokyo last year as part of the subcommittee's investigation into "KCIA's" activities.

The report disclosed that the Japanese government had barred congressional investigators from meeting with Japanese nationals or Korean residents in Japan during their stay in Tokyo in December last year.

The ban was the condition for Japan issuing visas to the investigators and due to the restrictions, they could not fulfill their original mission of contacting persons whom they hoped to interview, the report said.

At Asian Solidarity Conference Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunion (Gists)

Report

By Fawaz Sayag, Member, Foreign Chief of Arab Socialist Baath Party

Fawaz Sayag, Member, and Director of External Affairs Department, of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Chairman of the Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country, made a report at the Solidarity Conference of the Asian Region Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Damascus.

He said, to begin with, that it is not only the greatest national aspiration of the Korean people but the unanimous desire of the world peace-loving people and the demand of our time to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea and reunify the divided country.

Recalling that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward on more than 150 occasions reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification on a democratic principle and made all sincere efforts for their realisation, he said:

It is entirely due to the aggression, war and division policy pursued by the United States occupying half of Korea that the country remains divided for 33 years.

Korea Reunion Brooks No Delay

His report is divided into two parts.

In the first part of the report he said that the question of Korean reunification is a matter of great urgency whose solution brooks no delay.

He said:

The essential of the U.S. strategy on Korea is to turn south Korea into its permanent colonial military base and use it as its springboard to dominate the whole of Korea and Asia.

The United States, now on the decline after its severe defeats in the Korean War, framed up the "two Koreas" policy in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The splittists within and without are talking big about the "simultaneous entry into the UN" by the north and the south of Korea and "cross recognition" of the north and the south, the "power balance," the "conclusion of a non-aggression treaty," "economic co-operation" and like, and leave no stones unturned for their realization.

The purpose of the "cross recognition" is to fabricate "two Koreas."

The so-called "international mediation" much vaunted by the splittists is a vicious scheme to legalize the intervention in Korea of outside forces and their splitting schemes.

As an internal affair of the Korean people, the question of Korea's reunification ought to be solved by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside forces.

We hold that those who value national sovereignty and sincerely look forward to Korea's reunification should help establish a democratic government in south Korea rather than discuss the question of recognizing the south Korean "regime" as a state which is following the splitting policy and infringing upon the human rights.

Recently, the south Korean authorities have gone so far as to propose the "economic co-operation" between the north and the south as a link in the chain of the "two Koreas" plot.

But the economical supporting project between south and north Korea is not a work created by Pak Jung Hi and not a first time subject as this subject has been discussed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 20 years ago or more as a whole. Then it was resuggested at the start of discussion between south and north Korea in the 70's.

Then why the south Korean "government" at this time raised such a riot as if they were creating a new project then using other people's words in time they are over due by huge foreign money. They want to plot for creating "two Koreas."

The "two Koreas" policy of the splittists is unjustifiable in every sense.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, therefore, the splittists' manoeuvring to fabricate "two Koreas" should be frustrated and smashed.

The United States is stepping up with war preparation in south Korea under the pretext of the "equilibrium of strength" and making the situation worse still. This is a grave menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

U.S. President Carter is drawing back from his initial "commitment" to pull out the whole of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea while, on the contrary, enthusiastically encouraging war preparation and expansion of armaments against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States is rather reinforcing its armed forces than withdrawing them from south Korea.

The United States and the south Korean authorities have deployed hundreds of thousands of armed troops and nuclear weapons near the MDL and now are frequently perpetrating military provocations to find a pretext for attacking the northern half of the Republic.

When Korea is kept divided it will form a source to make the peace of Asia and the world in danger. Therefore, Korea must be reunified as one entity and not to be divided into two Koreas not only for the fundamental interests of the Korean people but also durable peace in Asia and the world.

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea explained on the 9th of September 1978 the only solution for the reunification of Korea at the central celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I fully support the proposals offered this time by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung. The Korean reunification question must be solved in a peaceful way through discussions in accordance with the requirements of the Korean people and hopes of the world nations.

The great national unity is a basic guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The south Korean society must be democratized for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Therefore, for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea all foreign forces should be repelled in this country.

It is time the U.S.A. should stop its interference in the internal Korean affairs and leave out the Korean question. The U.S.A. should not protect the agent government in south Korea which is involved in the democracy ditch and the savage depression of the people of south Korea and should stop opposing the movement of south Korean people for democracy and reunification of the land. The U.S.A. should leave out its evil aggressive outlooks to continue its colonial control on south Korea by making up "two Koreas" to swallow up all Korea easily and it has to withdraw all its forces from south Korea in as fast time as possible according to its exposed "promise" and to the United Nations resolution.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proposed for a long time negotiations with the U.S.A. and always looked forward to it, as now it is the question with the U.S.A. which rejects to negotiate with this country for one united Korea but the U.S.A. would like to negotiate on the base of "two Koreas."

We are sure when negotiations are held between the U.S.A. and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a wholesome stand for reunification of Korea then it is possible that all problems will be settled.

We insist that Korea should be reunified without the interference of the alien forces. Reunification must be done with the hands of the Korean people itself, according to three principles and five-point policy for the reunification of the land.

Strengthening Common Acts

In the second part, the reporter laid stress on further strengthening the solidarity movement supporting the Korean reunification.

He said:

The present situation in Korea demands that common actions be more vigorously conducted in every part of the world to support Korea's reunification.

We will induce the Asian people to have a correct understanding of the Korean question so that they can actively turn out in the movement for supporting Korea's reunification.

The manoeuvrings to perpetuate the national split and the war policy pursued by the United States and the south Korean authorities must be exposed and denounced on the world-wide scale.

The movement for supporting Korea's reunification will be expanded in scope and strength.

A week from September 8 when the U.S. troops occupied south Korea will be set as the week for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, and a week from November 18 when the resolution supporting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly as the week for supporting the reunification of Korea, and various kinds of solidarity functions will be organized during these weeks.

Branch organizations of the committees for supporting the reunification of Korea will be widely formed in major cities and regions, and be constantly expanded in number and strength.

In close relation with the International Liaison Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Paris our committee will wage joint action together with the other international organizations supporting Korea's reunification.

As its immediate task, our committee will exert all its efforts for the successful convocation of the Second World Conference to be held in Tokyo in support of the reunification of Korea.

I call out for all Asian countries to take great and special interest to the Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea and to present to it all active supports to make it well prepared and successful.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

Congratulatory Speech

By Syrian Premier Mohamed Ali El Halabi

Mohamed Ali El Halabi, Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic, made a congratulatory speech at the Solidarity Conference of the Asian Region Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Damascus.

He said:

We representatives of the Asian people have convened in Damascus a conference for supporting the struggle of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of the country.

Our conference is a link in the constant struggle for the unity of all the progressive and patriotic forces on the Asian continent and strengthening of their unity in the whole world and an important step in the struggle for the solidarity of Asia.

The heroic Korean people who waged a victorious patriotic struggle in the past have shown through the persistent struggle against the imperialist aggression forces, the establishment of the socialist system and the high tempo of advance in construction that they are a people capable of achieving the national purpose of the country's reunification, frustrating the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in the southern half of Korea and foiling all the manoeuvres against the realisation of the unshakable purpose of reunification.

Our Arab people, the people of our country in particular, fully understand the desire and aspiration of the Korean people to reunify the divided country.

Common circumstances link the minds of the Arab and Korean peoples as one.

The cooperation between the Asian and Korean peoples undoubtedly promotes the vital and urgent bonds between the causes of these peoples.

We should know that it is our duty to take a common stand against the manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges to keep the present state of division in Korea.

We should point out that unless the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the national purpose of the Korean people, is attained in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, a fair peace can not be realised in Korea, a part of Asia.

At this conference we underline the significance of the solidarity of the Asian people with such vital cause as the cause of the Korean people.

The conference will be a starting point of the Second World Conference due in Tokyo and an organisational current of the solidarity of all the peoples for Asian solidarity and against world imperialism.

The advance of the peoples and their forces, parties, governments and organisations supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and our advance will continue.

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30 Years of DPRK

Local Industry Produces Half of Consumer Goods

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea became 30 years old on September 9 this year.

Her remarkable achievements are being featured in a series of articles. This is the 11th article.

The stores are full of mass consumption goods of all kinds everywhere you go in the country. Many of them are products of locally-run factories.

Such factories are producing at full capacity everywhere, with the use of abundant local raw materials. Many of their products are specialities of the counties concerned.

Today the local industry accounts for more than a half of the country's total production of consumer goods.

This is the result of the unique line of developing the large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel for consumer goods production advanced at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in June 1958.

In a few ensuing months, more than 1,000 factories of this kind were built with local materials and labour force.

That policy was reinforced and expanded at the historical Changsong Joint Conference of Local, Party and Economic Functionaries on August 8, 1962.

The result was a maximum utilization of the mountains as "gold mountains" and "treasure mountains"—inexhaustible suppliers of materials for the locally-run industrial factories.

Each county has an average of over 10 local industry factories, with the per employee output value increasing several times over the past 20 years and their number of technicians and specialists swelling roughly 30 times.

Among their products are tasty and nutritious foodstuffs, various kinds of fabrics, miscellaneous goods, furniture, bicycles, refrigerators for domestic use, TV sets and mechanical products for daily use.

A demand is growing on the world market for the porcelainware, mother of pearl inlaid, lacquer ware, grass products, embroideries, trinkets of precious stones and many other industrial art objects and local specialities.

The production of the local industry has grown 6 times over the past 20 years. Take the case of South Pyongan Province.

In South Pyongan Province, the number of local industrial factories as of the end of 1977 grew 5 times compared with 1957. Today they include food processing, textile, daily necessaries, paper-making, chemical, machine-building, building materials and coal hewing. The province's gross industrial output value of the local industry augmented 17.4 times in 1977, as against 1958. The variety of basic products last year swelled 4.8 times compared with 1957, or 36 times as against 1949.

There was not a single factory worthy of the name before liberation in Chagang Province, a mountainous area situated in the northern inland of the country. The people had to cross steep mountain passes to get even a needle and a ball of thread.

However, today the province has many large centrally-controlled industrial enterprises and more than 300 local industry factories with modern equipment and firmly relying upon local raw material resources. Among them are such local factories as timber, ironware and resin daily necessities factories, textile mills and foodstuff and porcelain factories.

Today these local industry factories produce 270 times as much goods as in 1946, the year following the liberation of the country.

In the first four months of this year the local industry workers of the province doubled their production as against the corresponding period last year.

In this period the utilization rate of local raw materials rose 1.7 times.

In 1977 local budgetary revenues increased by 24.4 per cent compared with the previous year, with the result that 548.13 million *won* more funds than the plan were contributed to the central budget.

During the 2nd 7-Year Plan period, the local industry will hold more than 60 per cent of the nation's consumer goods production and its output value will jump 2.4 times.

A part of a moderaly equipped fruit cannery

Baltimore Sun:

Revival of Korean Art

The American daily Baltimore Sun on Oct. 17 carried an article on the exhibition of modern Korean embroideries and pottery held in Japan between Oct. 3 to 8. Its text is as follows:

☆ ☆

Tokyo—Thirty years after the establishment of the north Korean government, Korean art is said to have been revived among people whose culture had been nearly obliterated during almost four decades of Japanese rule.

Persuasive evidence that this is so was an exhibition of modern north Korean art held here this month. Believed to have been the first exhibition of its kind ever held abroad, it featured 75 pieces of modern pottery and embroidery works.

The embroidery works, mostly the size of large paintings, were landscapes, portraits and still life, so detailed and artistically done that they might have been oil paintings or water colors. Some of them were said to have taken three years for teams of three artists each to complete.

Fascinated by the quality of the displayed embroideries, officials of a couple of Japanese companies tried to buy some, offering as much as $500,000 apiece. The offers were politely refused.

Although China is said to have a longer history of embroidery, the Koreans began to embroider as early as the Seventh Century B.C.

Japan learned pottery making from Korean potters about 400 years ago. Even today, there is a trace of Korean influence in Japanese pottery. Well-known Japanese potters visited the exhibition and were impressed with the superb colors and techniques of the modern north Korean pottery, which was said to have been made by relatively young artists.

As a token of comradeship, Pyongyang has been sending contemporary art works to Chosensoren, a powerful pro-north Korean organization of ethnic Koreans living in Japan, which acts as a liaison office of the government. These are the works which were exhibited.

Japan administered the whole Korean peninsula for 36 years until the end of World War II. During the period, the traditional Korean arts and culture were banned and even the Korean language was in danger of vanishing.

A north Korean resident here who spent his early years under the Japanese recalls the time as a painful period when he was forced to become like a Japanese.

"The first thing Pyongyang government had to do after independence was to revive the Korean culture," Heo Hun, head of the north Korean art institute in Tokyo, said. "So the government invited artists who had survived under the Japanese to set up institutions for young people."

He said that art institutes had been built all over north Korea, even in small mountain villages, and that anyone with enough interest is allowed to learn whatever he wants.

Artists are well respected in north Korea as people with special talents and techniques, he said.

DPRK, GDR Air Services Agreement

An agreement on air services between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang on October 30.

The agreement was signed by Kim Yo Ung, entrusted by the Government of the DPRK, and by head of the GDR government civil aviation delegation Klaus Henkes, Vice-Minister of Transports of the GDR, entrusted by the Government of the GDR.

News in Brief

Oct. 7

* Choe Gwang Guk, Ambassador of the DPRK to Senegal, paid a courtesy call on Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister of Senegal.

Oct. 10

* Ryu Tae Sop was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of India, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

* A delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by P. Ramamurthy, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Trade Union Centre of India, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 12

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Su Hon left Pyongyang by plane to attend the first session of the Central Council of Public Enterprises of Developing Countries slated in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

Oct. 14

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Mun Byong Rok left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 19th meeting of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions to be held in Cyprus.

* A delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK headed by Kim Tae Hui left Pyongyang by plane to attend a consultative meeting of leading functionaries of the Red Cross organisations of socialist countries to be held in Bulgaria and the celebrations of the centenary of the founding of the Bulgarian Red Cross Society.

Oct. 15

* A government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Hans Reichelt, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane.

* A friendship match between women's basketball selections of the DPRK and the GDR was held in the gymnasium of the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace.

The host team won the match 98:49 (55:23).

Earlier, on October 11, the host team won a game with the GDR girls 102:54 (54:27) in the Nampo Gymnasium.

Oct. 16

* An agreement on friendship and cooperation between Korea-Yugoslavia friendship Sinchon county and Yugoslavia-Korea friendship Kragujevac commune was signed in Pyongyang.

Oct. 17

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK made public decrees on appointing DPRK Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Benin, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Tunisia.

According to the decrees, Son Chang Su was appointed as DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Benin, Chong Nam Ho to Tanzania, Chae Hwa Sop to Zambia and Pak Chang Sok to Tunisia.

* A Korean delegation headed by Kim Hyong Ryul left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 20th meeting of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation to be held in France.

* A Korean delegation headed by Han Gi Hwan left Pyongyang by plane to attend an international meeting on technical education in developing countries to be held in Yugoslavia.

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, left Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to Afghanistan and Nepal.

Oct. 18

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued decrees on appointing Pak Hyon Bo as DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Bulgarian People's Republic, Kye Jang Hwan to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Cho Myong Hwang to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and Chang Du Ho to the Republic of Uganda.

(KCNA)

Untold Story on Korean Culture (2)

Origin of Japanese Horse

A few years ago, the question of whether the last one of the Kiso horses should be stuffed or not was heatedly discussed in Japanese newspapers and television programs.

The Kiso horse is said to be the pure stock of Japanese horses. During a long period since ancient times, horses had served as a means of transportation, a powerful means in fighting and a valuable means of production in agriculture.

In other words, in those days they played the roles of trucks, tanks and tractors of our time.

Then where did the Kiso horse come from?

Originally, horses didn't live in the Japanese archipelago. Kiso is located next to Shinano. The ancient Shinano culture was built by Korean people of Koguryo origin. This is an established historical fact. This culture prospered between the 5th and the 7th centuries A.D.

Then Koreans of Silla and Paekche origin came to Japan. There is a shrine called Komasha in precincts of the Hachiman Shrine in Saku City, Nagano Prefecture (to the northwest of Tokyo). This Koma Shrine is dedicated to Komatamatare-no-mikoto alias Takenouchi-no-Sukune. The word Koma is derived from Koma which means Koguryo.

This area was called "Mochizuki-no-Maki" (prairies where one can command a fine view of the full moon and was used as an imperial pasture.) It is said that horses produced in this area most have been Kiso horses or their ancestors.

If we take into account the fact that there existed only the Koguryo culture in the area, the Kiso horse should be considered to have been brought to Japan by Koguryo people, together with other things.

Quite the same kind of horses as the Kiso horse still exist in various areas of Korea including Cheju Island in the South Sea.

As the pure stock of Korean horses is said to have been living in the territory of Silla, they are probably wild horses in Kangwon and North Kyongsang provinces.

Cheju Island as a whole is a stock-farm. "Send people to Seoul and horses to Cheju Island." So goes an old Korean proverb. Some old Korean words still remain in Cheju Island. They call a horse "mol". The modern Korean word for "horse" is "mal." However, a certain scholar insists that Chinese people brought the pure breed to Japan. He wrote in his work as follows:

"People who brought horses and horse-riding technique to Japan may not have been horse-riding race which entered Japan across the sea from Korea. They may have existed on the fringes of the Chinese society in the Peninsula and may have been speaking Chinese. The ground is that the old Japanese for 'horse' is 'ma.' 'Ma' became a 2-syllable word 'Uma' (the modern Japanese for horse.) The Korean and Mongolian for horse are 'mal' (mar) and 'marin,' respectively. They both include the sound 'r'. But the Japanese for horse 'ma' doesn't have the sound 'r'."

"It follows from this that the Chinese people brought to the Japanese archipelago the culture of a horse-riding."

Shirakawa Shizuka, an authority on Chinese characters says that the pronunciations of Chinese characters have undergone changes in the past.

It is dangerous that ancient history is approached only in terms of linguistics.

Fraser Committee Report on South Korean Scandals (1)

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

The U.S. House of Representatives' International Relations Committee's International Organiztaions Subcommittee released on Nov. 1 its final report on south Korea-U.S. relations.

The subcommittee chaired by Donald Fraser, which has investigated south Korean scandals in the U.S. for 3 years, reaffirmed in its report that Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped by KCIA agents. It also revealed a new fact about the Seoul Subway scandal.

The report contains the part of the summary of its investigations which is divided into "Introduction," "Security and political affairs," "Intelligence activities and plans," "Executive branch awareness of questionable Korean activities," "Economic relations," "Educational, information cultural activities," and "Commentary."

Follow exerpts from the summary.

Introduction

The Subcommittee on International Organizations was authorized by the Committee on International Relations on February 3, 1977, to "conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all aspects of the political, military, intelligence, economic, educational, and informational relationships, between the Republic of Korea and the United States."

The subcommittee first took an active interest in Korean-American relations in response to reports of systematic violations of international human rights standards in South Korea by the Government of President Park Chung Hee. During a hearing on that subject on June 10, 1975, a former senior Korean diplomat, Lee Jai Hyon, testified that the KCIA had a plan to buy support for the South Korean Government and counter criticism of President Park's policies in the United States. When the Department of Justice took no active interest in investigating Dr. Lee's allegations, the subcommittee undertook a small-scale inquiry of its own throughout 1976. There appeared to be strong indications of improper or illegal Korean Government activities in the United States, so the subcommittee sought and obtained authorization for the Investigation of Korean-American Relations.

The findings of the investigation are the result of 3 years of study by the subcommittee. The subcommittee necessarily relied very heavily on the investigative staff for developing the information. Between April 4, 1977, and October 31, 1978, 1,563 interviews were conducted in 28 States and 11 countries; 123 subpenas were issued; thousands of documents were examined from Government agencies, private organizations, and individuals; and 20 hearings were held at which 37 witnesses testified, all under oath. Complete findings, conclusions, and recommendations appear between pages 49 and 404. The following points are a summary of the findings.

Security and Political Affairs

(2) The initial objectives of South Korea's influence operations were to insure congressional approval of the $1.5 billion military aid package between 1971 and 1975 and to prevent further withdrawal of U.S. troops. From 1972 onward, there was another important objective—to convince Americans that Park's new system of government was justified for reasons of national security and economic development.

(3) In the fall of 1970, meetings were held in the Blue House, some attended by President Park, to discuss centralizing and coordinating activities in the United States designed to influence American policy and officials in favor of South Korean policies. At the first meeting, a plan was proposed for putting Tongsun Park at the head of all ROK lobbying in the United States. Those to be placed under Tongsun Park's control were: Lee Sang Ho, also known as Yang Doo Won, KCIA representative in Washington; Kang Young Hoon of the Research Institute on Korean Affairs; and Pak Bo Hi of the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation. The plan to put Tongsun Park in charge was abandoned because of factional rivalries and President Park's desire to maintain centralized control through regular official channels. A special Blue House review panel was established for the latter purpose. However, it was unable to centralize the activities due to the tangle of Koreans involved in lobbying in Washington for reasons of both patriotism and personal profit.

(4) Government officials in Seoul with responsibilities for Washington lobbying included Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon, KCIA Director Lee Hu Rak, and Presidential aide Park Chong Kyu. The separate lobbying operations sometimes competed with each other. Generally, they sought to use parliamentarians, scholars, businessmen, and other persons of potential influence. There were frequent paid trips to Korea. In Washington, Tongsun Park's George Town Club, established with KCIA assistance, became a lobbying center for the Korean Government.

(5) In Seoul in 1974, Presidential aide Park Chong Kyu had an envelope containing $10,000 delivered to John Nidecker, an aide to President Nixon. U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib returned the money at Nidecker's request. A few months later, Nidecker received from Korean National Assemblyman Row Chin Hwan an offer for congressional election campaign contributions to candidates to be chosen by the White House. Nidecker declined.

(6) By 1975, the Korean Government judged Tongsun Park's usefulness to be declining as a result of publicity alleging ties between Park and the Government. Accordingly, Hancho Kim, a Baltimore businessman, was chosen to replace Park as a lobbyist.

(7) The South Korean Government desired to export weapons made in Korea and the U.S. license. Between 1974 and 1978, requests were made to the State Department for permission to export to 11 countries; most were not approved. Between 1976 and 1978, Tongsun Park negotiated unsuccessfully with an American arms producer for a joint venture to export ROK-produced weapons which required U.S. Government approval.

Intelligence Activities and Plans

(1) Consistent with President Park's support for influence activities in the United States, the KCIA devised plans—both written and unwritten—for operations, including:

(*a*) Recruitment of Americans to advocate South Korea's policies, especially Members of Congress, academicians, journalists, businessmen, and clergymen;

(*b*) Visits to Korea by influential Americans;

(*c*) Countering of criticism of the Park government among Koreans living in the United States, partly by infiltrating the Korean community with undercover agents;

(*d*) Use of commissions from U.S.-financed rice sales for KCIA activities;

(*f*) Obtaining U.S. Government classified information by cultivating officials

(2) The KCIA sought to increase its manpower by using other than regular KCIA officials. Persons used because of their special contacts included: Tongsun Park, who was acquainted with Members of Congress and other Government officials; Pak Bo Hi, a key figure in the Moon Organization; Kang Young Hoon, who had ties to academia through his research institute; Suzi Park Thomson, who was employed in Speaker Carl Albert's office; and Kim Kwang, who was employed in Congressman Cornelius Gallagher's office. In 1973, the senior officers of the Embassy were assigned tasks for the KCIA plan. The 1976 KCIA plan identified 65 persons in the United States as targets for influencing.

(3) As a result of publicity about the Korean scandal and the defection of KCIA officer Kim Sang Keun, the KCIA drastically reduced its personnel and activities in the United States in late 1976 and early 1977.

(4) The U.S. intelligence community filed reports on KCIA plans and activities from the outset of the influence campaign and disseminated the information to appropriate agencies of the executive branch.

Executive Branch Awareness of Questionable South Korean Activities

(1) By 1971, appropriate agencies of the executive branch had sufficient knowledge of questionable Korean Government activities in this country to warrant taking action toward halting the activities and preventing recurrences. Instead, the activities were allowed to continue until a major scandal erupted 5 years later.

(2) Failure to take effective action may be attributed to an attitude of permissiveness toward South Korea on the part of high executive branch officials. The attitude was a reflection of the overriding priorities in U.S. policy toward South Korea in the early 1970's: to keep Korean troops engaged in the war in Vietnam; to accomplish troop reductions in South Korea, with minimum consequences for Korean-American relations; and to maintain credibility for the U.S. position in Korea as an unyielding commitment.

(3) Two executive branch agencies attempted to take action against questionable Korean activities, but they proved unsuccessful. In 1971, the Department of State requested that the FBI investigate Radio of Free Asia (a project of the Moon Organization), Tongsun Park's activities, and other Korean matters in order to determine if the Foreign Agents Registration Act had been violated. The FBI concluded that there had been no violations after questioning only one person, Pak Bo Hi, an official of the Moon Organization. In 1968 and 1972, the Department of Agriculture asked other executive branch agencies for information on Tongsun Park in order to determine if he had ties to the Korean Government which would have made him ineligible to serve as a selling agent for food-for-peace rice sales and ineligible for the millions of dollars in commissions be had received.

(4) In 1971 and 1972, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sent letters to Dr. Henry Kissinger at the White House and Attorney General John Mitchell containing the following information:

(*a*) A Congressman and his aide were cooperating with the KCIA, and the Congressman had received "payoffs" for assisting the Korean Government before a House committee.

(*b*) Two named aides to Congressman were then connected with the KCIA;

(*c*) Tongsun Park had made conbributions to a named Congressman from money received in rice sales, and Park was acting under KCIA direction, although not a KCIA employee;

(*d*) The South Korean Government had spent large sums to develop control over journalists in the United States;

(*e*) The Blue House directed that several hundred thousand dollars be contributed to the Democratic Party; and

(*f*) A named Congressman, who had sought campaign contributions from President Park, told President Park that Tongsun Park should not only be put in charge of influence activities in the United States, but should also be the agent for Korean rice purchases from the United States.

Kissinger recalled having seen "the letter that speaks about the alleged bribery of one Congressman who was later indicted." Mitchell recalled seeing the information about the congressional aides being connected with the KCIA. Kissinger and Mitchell noted that the letters also stated that the intelligence agency providing the information had requested no investigative action be taken due to the high sensitivity of the intelligence information.

(5) The Department of State became concerned in 1973 about KCIA instigation of harassment of Koreans living in the United States, the most serious example of which was the physical disruption of a rally in San Francisco for Korean opposition politician Kim Dae Jung. As a result, the Department requested that KCIA station chief Lee Sang Ho be transferred from the United States since he was regarded as the person most responsible for the harassment. However, harassment continued after Lee's departure.

(6) In 1975, certain intelligence information came to the attention of Philip Habib, then Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. The information implied extralegal attempts to influence key Americans, especially Members of Congress, and congressional offices. Habib showed the information to Secretary of State Kissinger, who subsequently consulted with President Ford. The President directed that the information be transmitted to the Department of Justice for action, resulting in a full-scale investigation beginning in 1976.

Economic Relations

(2) U.S. assistance played an indispensable role in Korean economic development. In the late 1950's the economy depended on U.S. assistance for survival. In the 1960's, military assistance freed South Korea from the burden of heavy defense spending. Five-year plans were formulated and carried out with American advice, and development projects were funded through AID.

(3) Korean participation in the Vietnam war brought approximately $1 billion worth of benefits to the economy.

(5) The Korean Government negated the competitive bidding practices of the U.S. Government by keeping contracts for U.S. military procurement artificially high, at a cost of millions of dollars to the U.S. Treasury. American efforts to control the abuse of military procurement contracting apparently succeeded in 1976 with the establishment of a new system called Controlled Selected Single Source Procurement.

(6) At least $8.5 million of American corporate funds were diverted to the ruling party in connection with the 1971 elections in Korea. The practice of obtaining payments from American business was widespread in the 1960's and, though diminished, continued into the 1970's.

Educational, Information Cultural Activities

(1) In 1970, a Korean Government official attempted to bribe an official of the Voice of America, apparently for the purpose of limiting unfavorable news about the Government.

(2) The KCIA established and funded Korean-American newspapers and broadcasting in the United States for the purpose of improving the Government's image. Publishers of critical newspapers were subjected to KCIA harassment and intimidation, including advertising boycotts and threats to relatives in Korea.

(3) The ROK Government established the Research Institute on Korean Affairs in Silver Spring, Md. for the purpose of extending pro-Korean Government influence within the American academic community. Total funding from the KCIA and other agencies of the Government amounted to $270,000.

(4) The Korean Government made financial grants, or directed that grants be made, to at least four American universities for the purpose of funding Korean studies programs. The total amount made available was $2.4 million. The universities accepted the grants without conditions limiting academic freedom, despite Korean attempts to influence the use of the funds for political purposes.

(5) The numerous political, business, cultural, and religious activities associated with Rev. Sun Myung Moon constitute one organization, designated by the subcommittee as the "Moon Organization".

(*a*) Sun Myung Moon exercises substantial control over his organization and has defined its goals, one of which is the establishment of a worldwide government controlled by Moon and his followers in which the separation of church and state would be abolished. Among the components of the Moon Organization in the United States are the Unification Church, the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation, News World (a New York newspaper) the Freedom Leadership Foundation, and fishing and seafood businesses in Alabama, Massachusetts, and Virginia.

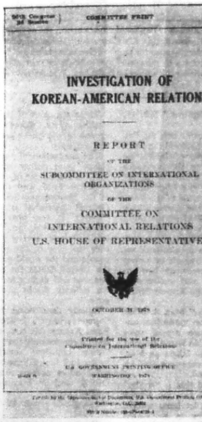
(*b*) In pursuit of its own goals, the Moon Organization at various times has submitted to the control of, and has coordinated its activities with, the Korean government.

(*c*) At the behest of the KCIA, the Moon Organization planned and organized an anti-Japanese political demonstration in Washington in 1974. On orders from the KCIA, the demonstration was called off just before it was to have begun.

(*d*) Tong Il Industries Co., a Korean component of the Moon Organization which manufactures parts for the M-16 rifle for the Korean Government, negotiated with the American patent holder for permission to export Korean-made M-16 rifles, apparently acting on behalf of the Korean Government.

(*e*) Pak Bo Hi, an official of the Moon Organization, acted as a conduit for a KCIA payment of $3,000 to a Japanese Unification Church member.

(*f*) The Moon Organization directly provided at least $1,218,000 to purchase stock in the Diplomat National Bank of Washington, approximately 50 percent of the bank's total capitalization. This investment, an apparent violation of banking laws, was consistent with Moon's stated goal to "establish an international bank" to keep currency "freely coming back and forth." Pak Bo Hi testified that at least $838,000 of the total investment came from the "Unification Church Pension Fund International." The subcommittee found no supporting evidence that such a fund ever existed. (Tongsun Park also purchased $250,000 of stock in the bank, in apparent violation of securities law. He acknowledged that his intention was "to own" the bank eventually).



COMMITTEE PRINT

INVESTIGATION OF
KOREAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

REPORT
OF THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Commentary

The South Korean influence campaign caused a setback in Korean-American relations by engendering distrust between the two nations. The campaign was born in overreaction and died in counterproductivity for Korea. U.S. troops levels in Korea and the ultimate approval by Congress of the $1.5 billion in aid for military modernization appeared not to have been affected materially by all the money, effort, and risk invested by the Park Government. The other objective of the influence campaign—to convince Americans that Park's authoritarian government was justified—clearly was not achieved. Two Presidents of the United States expressed criticism of Park's internal political policies, and in the only instance when Congress reduced military assistance funding specifically for South Korea, the reason was violations of human rights.

South Korean leaders were mistaken if they believed that in the long run, Americans would tolerate conduct such as bribing officials, buying influence among journalists and professors, extorting money from American companies, rigging military procurement contracts, and harassing persons in the United States. On the other hand, the U.S. Government did little to discourage such conduct. The executive branch offered a military aid package to compensate for lowering the level of U.S. forces in Korea, but emphasized that since Congress is an independent branch of the Government, actual funding of the aid program could not be guaranteed. The Koreans decided to take their case directly to Congress. When executive branch officials became aware of highly questionable approaches to Congress, their inaction served as tacit encouragement to the Koreans, and the influence campaign gained momentum. Similarly, the only measure to deal with widespread harassment and intimidation of Korean-Americans was the State Department's expulsion of one KCIA official, and the harassment continued. With respect to payments to Korean politicians by American businesses, the U.S. Embassy's limited interest and knowledge led businessmen to conclude that they could not expect much help from their Government. In view of the dominant influence the United States has exercised in Korea, the U.S. Government must bear some responsibility for the effects of its own inactions, as well as its actions.

The Korean influence campaign can serve as a case study for relations with other countries generally regarded as friendly. Korea surely is not the only such country to have engaged in improper and illegal activities in the United States, although the subcommittee did not investigate relations with other countries. The openness of the American system leaves institutions vulnerable to penetration and possible manipulation by foreign influence. In the Korean case, the system failed because of permissiveness, bureaucratic shortcomings, and the low priority given to monitoring the activities of non-Communist governments. The Department of State never drew a clear line as to what kinds of activities were unacceptable. In reply to a request by the subcommittee, the Department declined to state guidelines setting forth the acceptable limits of lobbying activities by foreign governments.

The Fraser Committee held hearings on Koreagate on many occasions.

Reaffirms Kim Dae Jung Was Kidnapped by "KCIA"

In p. 42, the report says:

KCIA headquarters had been extremely upset about Kim Dae Jung's activities in the United States in the first half of 1973. Kim was speaking to groups of Korean residents and was in frequent contact with the Korean desk at the State Department. He was also writing letters to and meeting with Members of Congress, journalists, and professors. The KCIA closely monitored his movements and tried to disrupt events in which he was participating. Normally, each KCIA station in the United States reported directly to Seoul headquarters, but for these operations all were placed directly under the control of the station chief in Washington, Lee Sang Ho. In mid-1973, the State Department received intelligence information containing the allegation that the KCIA had contemplated having Kim killed by hired criminals in the United States. As a result of this report and various accusations of harassment of Korean-Americans, State Department began to pressure the Korean Government to stop such activity and to recall the KCIA station chief, whom the State Department regarded as the principal cause of trouble.

In July 1973, Kim Dae Jung traveled to Japan, intending to return shortly to take up a fellowship at Harvard. During the daytime on August 8, he was kidnaped from his hotel room in Tokyo by the KCIA. On August 13, he was released near his home in Seoul, and 3 days later was placed under house arrest. Although the details of Kim Dae Jung's release are not yet known, American and Japanese Government reactions to the kidnaping definitey played a role. As soon as Kim's disappearance became known in Washington, the U.S. Government expressed strong interest in his welfare. A nationwide public outcry swept Japan, and the Japanese Government voiced concern about Kim.

There is circumstantial evidence that KCIA officials stationed in the United States may have been involved in the kidnpaing. Lee Sang Ho, Choi Hong Tae, and Park Chung Il—all from the Washington station—were in Tokyo or Seoul at the time of the kidnaping. Other KCIA officers stationed in the United States traveled to Tokyo and Seoul at the same time.

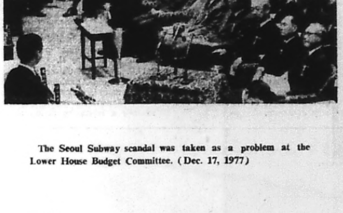
Says $1 Mil. Seoul Subway Commissions Channeled Back Here To Mitsui & Other Banks

The report says:

U.S. corporations were probably not the only foreign contributors to the 1971 elections. In April 1971, the month of the presidential election, four Japanese trading companies involved in the sale of subway cars to Korea were instrumental in a transfer of $1.2 million into a U.S. bank account. The subcommittee could not identify the ultimate use of these funds because bank records for this transaction were routinely destroyed in 1976, in accordance with the bank's 5-year records retention program. However, on the basis of the timing of this transaction and the fact that later commission payments of $1.3 million were laundered through accounts in the U.S. held by S.K. Kim (Kim Song Gon) there are circumstances indicating that some or all of these Japanese moneys may have been earmarked for the use of the DRP (Democratic Republican Party) in the 1971elections.

$1 million of the $1.3 million reflected transfers of $250,000 each by the four American branches of the Japanese trading companies to an account at the Korean Exchange Bank in New York in S.K. Kim's name. The $1 million was then transferred by the Korean Exchange Bank in New York to the account of the Korean Exchange Bank in Tokyo at the Chase Manhattan Bank's Tokyo branch. This transfer was effected on Feb. 1, 1973. On February 1 and 2 the Korean Exchange Bank's account in Tokyo showed transfers of $1 million or more to unknown accounts in three Tokyo banks: First National City Bank, Bank of America, and the Mitsui Bank. In May 1973, an additional $300,000 was disbursed to S.K. Kim in care of the Korean Exchange Bank in New York, bringing the total disbursements to Kim in 1973 to $1.3 million.

The additional $300,000 was also returned to Japan, in this case by direct wire transfers to the Korean Exchange Bank in Tokyo. Since Mitsubishi testified before the Diet that it paid $2.5 million between 1971 and 1973 to the same unnamed individual, the subcommittee's documentary evidence of S.K. Kim's recept of the $1.3 million 1973 suggests that Kim also received the $1.2 million in 1971 when he was finance chairman of the DRP. (To be continued)



The Seoul Subway scandal was taken as a problem at the Lower House Budget Committee. (Dec. 17, 1977)

List of Major Frame-ups by Seoul, Washington

The south Korean Pak junta fabricated the so-called "tunnel incident" on Oct. 27 through the announcement made by the "UN Command." The junta, so far, have fabricated the provocative incident at a time as they were aggravating the tension between the north and south under the pretext of the fictitious "danger of southward invasion by the north" and intensifying their all-out fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

Follow the major frame-ups by Seoul and Washington since the publication of the north-south joint statement in July 1972:

☆

"Military aircraft incident," Feb. 15, 1973:

To continue a hostile act, the Pak junta on Feb. 15 committed the grave military provocation of infiltrating military aircraft into the air space above the area of the northern half of the DPRK along the Chondong-*ri* line in the central sector of the front.

It was clear that the grave military provocation committed by the south Korean army, like various other provocations hastily stepped up recently by the junta, was a premeditated act intended to totally trample underfoot the points of agreement between north and south and deliberately create tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

"Armed spy incident," Mar. 4, 1973:

The south Korean authorities announced that "three armed spies appeared" on the Udo Island situated east of the Cheju-do Island on Mar. 4 and two of them were shot dead by a guard on the island.

The junta alleged that it "spotted two strange boats" in the nearby coastal waters and let loose troops, police and warships in a "search operation" but it was too late to capture them. This tool took great pains to create the impression that it was "a southward invasion" from the northern half.

"SR-71 infiltration incident," Dec. 4, 1973:

The U.S. forces on Dec. 4 committed a grave military provocation and continued espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the DPRK by infiltrating a "SR-71" high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the sky above the Ongjin Peninsula on the west coast in the area of the northern half of the DPRK and sent the plane again on Dec. 5 to fly over the sky from east to west—from Kosong, Pyongyang to Yanam—to continuously commit reconnaissance and hostile acts.

This reconnaissance act was perpetuated at a time when the Pak junta was viciously kicking up war rackets, dispatching destroyers and other naval vessels into the coastal waters off the Ongjin Peninsula and issuing a "stand-by order to the ground, naval and air forces of south Korea."

"West Sea incident," Feb. 15, 1974:

The North-South Coordination Commission Feb. 16 announced that Ryu Jang Sik, vice-Chairman of the DPRK side to the commission, sent a telephone message to Chang Gi Yong, vice-Chairman of the Seoul side in connection with the south Korean side's grave provocation act of infiltrating a spy ship into the territorial waters of the DPRK in the West Sea.

On the basis of the confirmed materials, the vice-Chairman of the DPRK side stated that the Seoul side sent a spy ship into the coastal waters of the DPRK side northwest of Changsang Cape on the western coast up to the point 38 degrees 28 minutes east longitude, at around 10:30 on the Feb. 15 to commit a provocation against the DPRK.

At that time, the captured captain of the south Korean spy ship Pak Jong Ju said that "the 'government' is playing up the 'threat of southward aggression' and the 'West Sea incident' as a pretext for achieving 'national harmony' and 'all-out security'". But it can hardly convince the public because there lack authenticity. So, a more shocking incident is required to convince the people.

1st "Tunnel incident," Nov. 15, 1974:

The south Korean Pak junta invented another fraud called "tunnel question" in the Demilitalized Zone (DMZ) in the western sector of the front over which they were raising an "anti-communist" din slinging mud at the DPRK side with increasing frenzy.

According to the south Koreans and Americans, the discovery came when a patrol unit was on its task within the southern sector of the DMZ. The tunnel is alleged to be 1.2m high and 1m wide, built with concrete slabs, extending 1km northwest to southeast. The junta claimed in a public statement that the tunnel had been built for the aggressive purpose of enabling a one-regiment strong unit to infiltrate across the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) into south Korea.

About that time, south Korean students and people of various strata were waging massive struggles against fascism and for democracy, demanding the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi clique and abolition of the fascist dictatorial system.

On Oct. 4, over 3,000 students of Yonse University in Seoul, gathered in an open-air theatre for a general meeting and made public a resolution containing their demands and views.

In the resolution, they strongly demanded the resignation of the president of the university, reorganization of the university's board of directors and freedom of students' democratic activities, and opposed the suppression of the campus by the puppet authorities.

Following Yonse boys' struggle, over 2,000 students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul boycotted classes and held on the morning of Oct. 10 a protest meeting denouncing the fascistization of schools and release of arrested students and public figures.

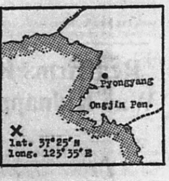
These struggles of students of the leading south Korean universities spread to the length and breadth of the country.

The concoction of the "tunnel incident" was deeply related to the south Korean tour of the then U.S. President Ford, and the discussion of the Korean question at the 29th General Assembly of the United Nations. It was also designed to intensify tension on the Korean Peninsula and thereby pull the wool over the eyes of the south Korean people and the world public and beg the United States for a few more weapons and dollars for maintaining the military fascist dictatorial "regime."

Bitterly denouncing the farce of "tunnel incident", the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said on Oct. 20 in a commentary that the so-called "tunnel question" rumor circulated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, an old hand at nothing to do with the DPRK and a brazen "anti-communist" swindle.

"Fishing boat attack incident," Feb. 26, 1975:

The Pak junta Feb. 29 set in motion many war ships of the puppet navy and even aircraft and launched a brutal bombardment of 12 fishing boats of the DPRK, belonging to the Sinuiju Fisheries Office, which were engaged in fishing in the open sea, 37 degrees 25 minutes of north latitude and 123 degrees 35 minutes, in the West Sea, west of Ongjin Peninsula and committed the boardaric piracy of sinking one of them by hitting it with a warship. Even the air force of the U.S. forces in south Korea joined the Pak junta in this piracy.



A detailed map of the "fishing boat attack incident" in Feb., 1974

2nd "Tunnel incident", Mar. 19, 1975:

The spokesman of the U.S. forces in south Korea blew the anti-communist trumpet, alleging that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had dug a "tunnel" in the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the front and they had discovered it. The junta, on the same day, made a great fuse and raised terrific outcries, publishing something like statement and holding news conference.

Photo shows a U.S. military helicopter shot down by the DPRK A-A gunmen on July 14, 1977, after its invasion of the northern air space.

In the statement they said that the tunnel located 13km northeast of Cholwon in the central front sectory of the DMZ. The Americans alleged that the tunnel was found 50m below ground as a result of bore-hole drilling operations at several places since Mar. 1.

Ealier, on Mar. 8, the journalists of "Tong-A Ilbo" and "Radio Tong-A" called a sit-in strike in demand of the reinstatement of 18 fellow journalists who had been illegally dismissed.

On Mar. 12, more then 150 journalists of "Tong-A Ilbo" and "Radio Tong-A" held an general meeting and decided to stop publishing the newspaper and journal and news broadcasting from that day, protesting against press gag.

Following these struggle of the news reporters, the south Korean journalist association Mar. 13 held a general meeting of members and concurrently an enlarged exective meeting of the association with the attendance of over 300 representatives from its branches, at which they discussed fighting measures.

On the other hand, the south Korean puppet ruling party assembly men railroaded through the puppet national assembly a "controversial bill for amendment of criminal law", holding a session of the "standing committee on judicial affairs" and a "plenary meeting" without the participation of any opposition members in voting.

The "tunnel incident" the U.S. forces in south Korea and the puppet army had again brought forward was nothing but a trite ruse to which they resort whenever they find themselves in a predicament, the KCNA said on Mar. 20.

During the "Panmunjom incident", a controversial treeplanted and fostered by the DPRK side was forcibly cut down on Aug. 21, 1976 by the U.S. soldiers under the order of former U.S. President Ford.

"Panmunjom incident," Aug. 18, 1976:

The U.S. forces in south Korea committed a grave provocation against the DPRK side in the Joint Security Area (JSA) of Panmunjom on Aug. 18.

Around 10 hours 45 minuets on the morning of the same day, the U.S. forces suddenly drove out 14 bandits carrying axes and lethal weapons to fell a tree in the JSA.

Seeing the act of the armed soldiers of the U.S., 4 security personnel of the DPRK side patiently told them for more than 30 minutes that the tree must not be felled arbitrarily but that an agreement be reached with the DPRK before felling it. It was planted and tended by the DPRK side to protest the road.

However, the U.S. forces, counting on their numerical superiority, and brandishing axes and clubs, pounced upon the security personnel of the DPRK side and beat them.

This critical situation compelled the security personnel of the DPRK side to take a step in self-defense.

The DPRK security personnel put up a death-defying resistance against the enemy, throwing back the axes hurled by the U.S. soldiers.

As soon as the incident occured, the U.S. authorities and the Pak junta made preparations for launching a new war at any moment by issuing an "emergency alert" order to the south Korean puppet army.

"Copter incident," July 14, 1977:

On the morning of July 14, 1977, "CH 47" helicopter belonging to the U.S. forces appeared in the sky above Chodo in the area of the enemy side and intruded deep into the air space of the DPRK through the sky above Jusongdong, crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the eastern sector of the front.

Soldiers of the Korean People's Army repeated signals to the U.S. helicopter to stop there to be investigated then and there. However, the helicopter, refusing this, started taking off and flying.

Therefore, the U.S. military helicopter was hit by the fire of the Korean People's Army and brought down at a point 38 degrees 39 minutes 27 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 21 minutes 11 seconds east longtitude in the lower reaches of the River Nam-gan in the area of the DPRK around 10 hours 8 minutes.

Two crewmen of the U.S. forces fell and died while attempting to escape when the helicopter crashed, while another staying in the plane died from the shock and the other survived, but was injured.

On the same day, Washington expressed regrets for the American military helicopters' violation of the DPRK airspace.

Combined Anti-Submarine Exercise Staged On Southeastern Coast

The U.S. forces in south Korea, together with the south Korean puppet navy, held a war game called "anti-submarine operation exercise" in the sea off the southeastern coast of south Korea from Oct. 24.

In the exercise which continued till Oct. 27 even armed forces belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet were mobilized.

Timed with the exercise, the U.S. forces in south Korea and the junta staged a massive war exercise at a base on the southern coast, by mobilising the puppet ground, naval and air forces, police and a large number of people and students forcibly enlisted in the "Homeland Defense Reserve Force," and started in the area north of Seoul" a military mobilisation exercise" to dispatch "reserve forces" to the front under the covert of the puppet army.

Reportedly, the Pak junta held a shooting exercise on the sea off Sokcho, south Korean Kangwon Province, near the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

The Pak junta are ceaselessly committing hostile acts against the DPRK in the area along the MDL and the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

Meanwhile, it was also reported that the U.S. forces in south Korea and the junta started a military exercise codenamed "Fall Eagle" on the third in the southern area of south Korea, with the mobilization of so-called guerrilla war units.

The guerrilla war units have been formed to harass the rear of the northern half of the DPRK.

The exercise reportedly will continue till Nov. 18.

A view of the landing operation during the "south Korea-U.S. combined military exercise" dubbed "Twin Dragon No. 7" in Dec. last year.

"Wartime Legislation" and Koreans Here (1)

Vicious Laws for "Emergency"

The People's Korea carries a series of articles exposing the repressive purpose of "emergency legislation" proposed by the Japanese authorities intended to crack down on Korean nationals in case of a "contingency."

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Fierce public denunciations are directed at "Japan Self-Defence Forces" which are frantically waging repressive mobilization exercises against Korean nationals in Japan at a time when the U.S.-Japan joint military operation system is being spawned in a disguised way.

Korean nationals here cannot afford to ignore the SDF's efforts to control them in case of a "contingency".

As a matter of fact, the Japanese authorities are loudly talking about the necessity of investigative foreigners because it is very important to control foreigners in Japan in case of a contigency, and are, moreover planning to establish an "office of aliens".

This shows how desperately the Japanese authorities are working to repress, in an "emergency", the Koreans here who form the overwhelming majority of foreigners here.

The vicious maneuvers of the Japanese government remind us of the holocaust of Koreans here by the Japanese imperialists at the time of the great Kanto earthquake and the order to disband the Korean schools and Korean organizations which had been established to defend the democratic, national rights of Koreans here just before the U.S. started the Korean War in 1950.

Unbridled Repression Planned

The Japanese authorities have an ulterior purpose in strengthening control over Koreans here in case of a "contingency" through "emergency legislation," which is aimed at mobilizing the SDF for public security.

The repressive intention of the Japanese authorities is seen clearly in an article entitled "On the Future Method of Immigration and Emigration Control Administration", which Sakanaka Eitoku contributed to the magazine "Alien Registration" at the end of last year by the alien registration section of the Immigration Control Bureau of the Junstice Ministry of Japan.

This article reflects the aggressive intention of the Japanese ruling circles who are trying to take active part in a preparation for a new war on the Korean Peninsula by consolidating the military tie-up of the U.S., Japan and south Korea, saying that a large number of Korean refugees may come over Japan and that various kinds of problems also crop up among Koreans here in case of a contingency, including a second Korean War.

Sakanaka, filled with chauvinism to Koreans here, doesn't criticize at all the Japanese imperialists who spread groundless rumour against Koreans here in order to massacre them when the great earthquake occurred, but says that discussion must be held on the question of controlling Koreans here in order to cope with "emergency", including a great earthquake which threw the country into confusion.

Sakanaka shields the Japanese ruling circles which are scheming to suppress Koreans here in case of a "contingency", and says nothing about the responsibility of the Japanese authorities for defending them in the light of international law, humanitarianism and the criminal acts which the Japanese imperialists committed against the Korean people.

Saying that the state (Japan) will focus its attention on preventing immigration of foreigners harmful to national interests and that emphasis will be laid on the immigration control to that end, he went the length of saying that the Japanese government must be empowered to control foreigners here in an "emergency".

He said that restrictions should be placed on the human rights of foreigners here in case of a "contingency", stressing that about 120,000 Japanese-Americans had their property confiscated and was herded together in concentration camps in the U.S. during World War II.

U.S. President Carter apologized to the Japanese-Americans for forcibly putting them in concentration camps. But the Japanese government is trying to take a repressive action against Koreans here in an emergency, hastening itself on the repressive action taken by the U.S. government against Japanese-Americans during World War II.

"Office of Aliens" Designed to Repress Koreans Here

Saying that unlike the Meiji Constitution and that the "immigration control ordinance" doesn't also authorize the Justice Ministry to control foreigners here in an emergency, Sakanaka emphasized that the problem of controling foreigners harmful to national interests must be discussed.

The above-mentioned facts show clearly that the Japanese authorities are leaving no stones unturned to invent an excuse for persecuting patriotic Koreans here who will be branded as "hostile foreigners".

The Japanese authorities also show their ulterior intention by proposing to establish an administrative organ tentatively called "office of aliens", which will be responsible for formulating general steps or policy on foreigners.

The "office of aliens" is, in essence, the same as an organ for suppression of Koreans here which the Investigation Office made efforts to establish when the criminal "ROK-Japan treaty" was concluded in 1965.

The "white paper on immigration control", without mentioning an "office of aliens", demands that officials and expenditures necessary for investigating criminals against the immigration control ordinance be increased in order to cope with criminal acts by foreigners. In this way, the Japanese authorities go so far as to establish an "office of aliens," in order to intensify control over Koreans here. **(To be continued...)**

Former Editor-in-Chief of Tong-A Ilbo Song Gon Ho:

National Reunification and Press

Former editor-in-chief of *The Tong-A Ilbo*, Song Gon Ho stressed the need for the south Korean press to play an active role in creating an ambience for north-south dialogue. His remark was made in his article contributed to the July-August issue of *The Voice of the People*, a Korean-language monthly magazine published in Seoul. Follows a gist of his article:

Renewed Hostilities Growing Real

Probably, those in the thirties may not grasp the point when I say that a traveller departs Pusan by train in the morning and arrives in Sinuiju in the evening. This is no fantasy, however. It was part of the routine scene before the 1945 division of the country. Every class of any given middle school included many students from Pyongyang, Chongjin and Wunggi.

Those days, we had no idea of the severity of territorial division. After the liberation, the news of the division struck us as no skin off our noses. We thought the division would be ended soon.

Thirty-three years have passed since. This period has seen countless people die or separated from each other because of the territorial division. The reunification is yet not in sight, with the chances of renewed hostilities growing real as never before. A new war on this land would cause consequences far more serious and more disastrous than the last war.

The war would perhaps kill millions and cripple or leave tens of millions homeless or bereaved of their families. Man is, however, prone to amnesia. Despite that ghastly fratricidal war, a confrontation has been intensified between the north and the south every year, with harsh words being exchanged between the two. The otherwise reasonable scholars have no scruples about calling for nuclear arming. It seems that the national split has become more serious in moral split than in territorial split.

A major factor in the worsening split and confrontation is the ill-advised commercialism of the press.

A thousand emotion flood my heart whenever I look back on the past over thirty years. A series of events from the liberation and the creation of the state flushes before my eyes in a kaleidscopic manner. Some men regretted the failure to accept the "trusteeship" as advanced by the Moscow foreign ministers conference.

Song Gon Ho

Song Jin Wu was said to have told his acquaintances to react with reason to the decision of the Moscow conference on Korea. The real intention of his remark is beyond my comprehension. It symbolized his political insight, however.

Role of Press Is Great

A criticism of East Germany can not meet any favorable response in West Germany. The north-south Korean relations are deplorable, indeed, compared with the relations between East and West Germany. Needless to say, no fratricidal war took place between East and West Germany. Everything cannot be helped, some people may argue, in view of the Korean War.

Nevertheless, the past war never justifies the continuing maintenance of hostile relations. Nor is it impossible to reach reconciliation. The most convincing evidence is to be found in the famous July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement as published in early summer, 1972.

A renewed demand for north-south talks is growing here. The underlying motive is to have the Korean question settled independently by the Korean people themselves. If the north and the south call for the solution of our own questions with our own effort, there may be no obstacle in our way that we cannot clear away, regardless of our difference of views on other matters. The role of the press is great in such issues.

Don't Generate Hostile Sentiments

Firstly, the press should not generate hostile sentiments in order to improve the north-south relations. Fostering reconcilliation helps to create a climate for north-south dialogue. A demand for dialogue on one hand and mudslinging on the other can never aid the creation of conditions conducive to north-south dialogue. Halting mudslinging may not produce any instant help to the search for north-south talks. Any campaign should be conducted in a fair manner.

At the time of the announcement of the north-south joint statement, the then KCIA director Li Hu Rak directed the press to stop using the word *pookkwe* (puppets in the north). He described "the use of such word as tantamount to spitting at Heaven." A similar remark was recently made by the Rev. Ham Sok Hon (see *The People's Korea*, Oct. 25). The more people endorse such view, the more worthy of a great people the north-south relations become.

Some scholars urge nuclear arming for the settlement of the north-south issues. They are attempting to apply the theory of Russo-U.S. confrontation to the north-south relations within the same nation. The theory of nuclear arming assumes a possible use of nuclear weapons, an idea on getting some concessions from the opponent by the use of nuclear force. The opponent will inevitably response in kind to this concept or nuclear arming as it OK's a possible massacre of millions of, tens of thousands of, members of our same nation. This will lead to the collapse of talks, instead of their successful conclusion. Are they calling for a use of nuclear force in case of deadlocked talks?

Seek for Things in Common

Secondly, we should stress north-south identity rather than north-south distinction. If we are to achieve peaceful reunification, we must search for common ground, namely, identity. Stressing the degree of north-south difference amounts to stressing that much difficulty in achieving the peaceful reunification. It is necessary to stress that a difference is temporal but identity is eternal and essential. Only then, the possibility of peaceful reunification can be increased that much.

Thirdly, differing politics now function in the north and the south. In order to achieve a peaceful reintegration, it is necessary to seek for things in common and initiate interchange between the two. Efforts should be made to find things in common between the north and the south, national, social, economic and political. Such common groundwork alone could make it possible to pave a wide avenue to peaceful reunification. If the press have a firm and proper understanding of these issues, the goal of reunification is never far away nor impossible.

Thirty-three years have passed since the liberation and a generation passed since the founding of the state, the time has come for us to examine ourselves frankly and to made a frank debate on a real view of reunification.

Former Tong-A Pressmen Issue Statement

The "Tong-A Committee for Struggle for Defense of Freedom of the Press," an anti-fascist fighting organisation of south Korean pressmen, made public a statement on Oct. 27, resolutely protesting the Pak junta against the arrest of its chairman An Jong Pil and other three members of the organisation.

The report said that they arrested because the organisation, ignoring "emergency decree," carried in the Oct. 24 issue of the publication "news of the Tong-A Committee for Struggle for Defense of Freedom of the Press" a round-up report of the anti-"government" struggles of the south Korean people in the past year.

The Tong-A committee is a fighting organisation of former reporters of the daily "Tong-A Ilbo who were discharged from the newspaper while fighting for the freedom of the press.

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